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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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SIEMENS CORPORATION				
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT				
170 WOOD AVENUE SOUTH				
ISELIN, NJ 08830				
EXAMINER				
BAUER, SCOTT ALLEN				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/550,781

Applicant(s)

KLUMPP ET AL.

Examiner

SCOTT BAUER

Art Unit

2836

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 September 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 5-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 5-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 September 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-845)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 09/27/05, 09/16/10
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

1. Claims 5, 6 & 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Goldschmidt (US 5,340,216).

With regard to claims 5 & 6, Goldschmidt, in Figures 1-3, discloses a temperature compensation element (5 & 6) for a connection unit (1) to which lines (3) can be connected, the temperature compensation element comprising: a first strip (5) of thermally-conductive material, wherein thermally-conductive terminal lugs (6) are arranged in a row to the first strip, wherein each lug can be contacted with corresponding terminals (2 & 4) of the connection unit (1), and wherein the lugs are connected to the first strip in a thermally-conductive manner (column 2 line 56-column 3 line 40) (**re claim 5**), wherein the thermally-conductive terminal lugs (6) are arranged essentially at right angles to the first strip (5) (as seen in Fig. 3) (**re claim 6**).

With regard to claim 14, Goldschmidt, in Figures 1-3, discloses a temperature compensation element (5 & 6) for a connection unit (1), to which lines (3) can be

connected, with the temperature compensation element comprising at least a first strip (5) of thermally-conductive material on which, essentially at right angles to the strip (see Fig. 3), arranged in a row, are thermally-conductive terminal lugs (6), which can in each case be contacted with corresponding terminals (2 & 4) of the connection unit (1), with the terminal lugs being connected to the strip in a thermally-conductive manner (column 2 line 56-column 3 line 40).

2. Claims 5-8, 12, 14, 15 & 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ribeiro et al. (US 5,741,073).

With regard to claims 5-8 & 12, Ribeiro, in Figures 1 & 2, discloses a temperature compensation element (5 & 6) for a connection unit (B) to which lines (3) can be connected, the temperature compensation element comprising: a first strip (5) of thermally-conductive material, wherein thermally-conductive terminal lugs (6) are arranged in a row to the first strip, wherein each lug can be contacted with corresponding terminals (2 & 4) of the connection unit (B), and wherein the lugs are connected to the first strip in a thermally-conductive manner (column 2 line 60-column 3 line 41) (**re claim 5**), wherein the thermally-conductive terminal lugs (6) are arranged essentially at right angles to the first strip (5) (as seen in Fig. 2) (**re claim 6**), further comprising a second strip of thermally-conductive material opposite the first strip (column 4 lines 10-15) (**re claim 7**), further comprising a second strip of thermally-conductive material opposite the first strip (column 4 lines 10-15) (**re claim 8**), wherein

the first and the second strip are connected to each other on the side opposite the terminal lugs (column 4 lines 10-15, also seen in Fig. 1) (**re claim 12**).

With regard to claim 14, Ribeiro, in Figures 1 & 2, discloses a temperature compensation element (5 & 6) for a connection unit (B), to which lines (3) can be connected, with the temperature compensation element comprising at least a first strip (5) of thermally-conductive material on which, essentially at right angles to the strip (see Fig. 1), arranged in a row, are thermally-conductive terminal lugs (6), which can in each case be contacted with corresponding terminals (2 & 4) of the connection unit (B), with the terminal lugs being connected to the strip in a thermally-conductive manner (column 2 line 60-column 3 line 41) (**re claim 14**), wherein the temperature compensation element is provided with a second strip of thermally-conductive material opposite the first strip (column 4 lines 10-15) (**re claim 15**), wherein the first and second strip are connected to each other on the side opposite the terminal lugs (**re claim 18**).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 9-11, 13, 16, 17 & 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ribeiro et al. (US 5,741,073) in view of Goldschmidt (US 4,359,747) and Goldschmidt (US 5,340,216).

With regard to claims 9-11, Ribeiro teaches that the first strip and the terminal lugs are electrically-conducting (column 3 lines 43-58), wherein the terminal lugs are electrically isolated from the first strip (column 3 lines 43-58), wherein on the first strip a temperature-dependent sensor is arranged (column 3 lines 41-46).

Ribeiro does not teach that the sensor comprises a resistor and wherein the terminals of the resistor make contact with a terminal lug in each case.

Goldschmidt '747, in Figure 4, teaches a temperature compensation element similar to that taught by Ribeiro wherein a sensor can be attached to the strip and the sensor is a resistor (column 3 lines 41-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ribeiro with Goldschmidt '747, by using a resistor as the sensor of Ribeiro, for the purpose of providing a sensor that is cheap and readily available.

Goldschmidt '747, in Figure 1, teaches that the strip can comprise a sensor (RS) wherein the terminals of the resistor are connected to a terminal lug in each case. As seen in Fig. 1 the RS terminals are connected to the terminal case (1) the same way that wires (3) are connected such that the resistor terminals would necessarily make contact with the terminal lugs.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ribeiro with Goldschmidt '747, by coupling the sensor terminals of Ribeiro to the terminal block such that it is in contact with the terminal lugs, for the purpose of connecting the sensor to a circuit without the need to add another connector for the sensor.

With regard to claim 13, Ribeiro in view of Goldschmidt '747 and Goldschmidt '216 discloses the device of claim 11, and further discloses that the first and the second strip are connected to each other on the side opposite the terminal lugs (column 4 lines 10-15, also seen in Fig. 1).

With regard to claims 16 & 17, Ribeiro teaches that the first strip and the terminal lugs are electrically-conducting (column 3 lines 43-58), wherein the terminal lugs are electrically isolated from the first strip (column 3 lines 43-58), wherein on the first strip a temperature-dependent sensor is arranged (column 3 lines 41-46).

Ribeiro does not teach that the sensor comprises a resistor and wherein the terminals of the resistor make contact with a terminal lug in each case.

Goldschmidt '747, in Figure 4, teaches a temperature compensation element similar to that taught by Ribeiro wherein a sensor can be attached to the strip and the sensor is a resistor (column 3 lines 41-46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ribeiro with Goldschmidt '747, by

using a resistor as the sensor of Ribeiro, for the purpose of providing a sensor that is cheap and readily available.

Goldschmidt '747, in Figure 1, teaches that the strip can comprise a sensor (RS) wherein the terminals of the resistor are connected to a terminal lug in each case. As seen in Fig. 1 the RS terminals are connected to the terminal case (1) the same way that wires (3) are connected such that the resistor terminals would necessarily make contact with the terminal lugs.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ribeiro with Goldschmidt '747, by coupling the sensor terminals of Ribeiro to the terminal block such that it is in contact with the terminal lugs, for the purpose of connecting the sensor to a circuit without the need to add another connector for the sensor.

With regard to claim 19, Ribeiro in view of Goldschmidt '216 and Goldschmidt '747 discloses the device of claim 17, and further discloses that the first and the second strip are connected to each other on the side opposite the terminal lugs (column 4 lines 10-15, also seen in Fig. 1).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SCOTT BAUER whose telephone number is (571)272-5986. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday-Saturday 10am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jared Fureman can be reached on 571-272-2391. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/SAB/
26 MAY 11

/Jared J. Fureman/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
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